HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

IDENTIFICATION SEC	TION		Sta	te of Washington, Department of Community Development				
Field Site No.	218-E-16 OAHP No.	Date Recorded 30 December 1997	Offi	ice of Archaeology and Historic Preservation				
Site Name Historic	Grout Vaults	Revised 10 September 1998	111	21st Avenue Southwest, Post Office Box 48343				
Common	Olympia, Washington 98504-8343 (206)753-4011							
Field Recorder	Holly K. Chamberlain							
Owner's Name	U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Op	perations Office	LOCATION SECTION					
Address	P.O. Box 550		Address 218-E-16 Building, 200 East Area					
City/State/Zip Code	Richland, WA 99352		City/Town/County/Zip Code	Richland/Benton County/99352				
,		_	Twp 12 N Range 26 E Sec					
Status		Photography	Tax No./Parcel No.	Acreage				
x Survey/Inventory		Photography Neg. No. (See continuation sheet)	Quadrangle or map name	Gable Butte, Washington, 7.5 minute series				
National Register		(Roll No. & Frame No.)		11 Easting Northing				
State Register		View of (See continuation sheet)	Plat/Block/Lot	Rolling				
Determined Eligible								
		Date (See continuation sheet)	Supplemental Map(s)					
Determined Not Eli	•							
Other (HABS, HAE	R, NHL)	Photo at right: Hanford Photo Lab # 91081479-7cn.						
Local Designation		View of grout vaults under construction.						
Classification	District Site	Building x Structure Object						
District Status	x NR SR	LR INV	7.9	e de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co				
Contributing	x Non-Contributing		The second secon	Si .				
District/Thematic Nom		tan Project and Cold War Historic District	The second of the second	15 - 1 - 1				
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Description Section			The state of the s	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICHIGAN PRINCIPAL PRINCIP				
Materials & Features/S	Structural Types	Roof Type		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Gable Hip	and the second					
Building Type	Industry			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Plan	Rectangular	x Flat Pyramidal						
Structural System	Concrete	Monitor Other (specify)	The second name of the local division in which the local division in the local division					
No. of Stories	One	Gambrel	The second secon					
		Shed						
Cladding (Exterior Wa	II Surfaces)			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				
Log		Roof Material	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	The second secon				
Horizontal Wood Si	i <u>ding</u>	Wood Shingle	The second secon					
Rustic/Drop		Wood Shake	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE					
Clapboard		Composition						
Wood Shingle	·	Slate						
Board and Batten		Tar/Built-up						
Vertical Board		Tile						
Asbestos/Asphalt		Metal (specify)	High Styles/Forms (Check one	e or more of the following)				
Brick		x Other (specify) Concrete and asphalt covered with soil	Greek Revival	Spanish Colonial Revival/Mediterranean				
Stone		Not visible	Gothic Revival	Tudor Revival				
Stucco			Italianate	Craftsman/Arts & Crafts				
Terra Cotta		Foundation	Second Empire	Bungalow				
x Concrete/Concrete	Block	Log Concrete	Romanesque Revival	Prairie Style				
Vinyl/Aluminum Sid		Post & Pier Block	Stick Style	Art Deco/Art Moderne				
Metal (specify)	anig	Stone Poured	Queen Anne	Rustic Style				
	-							
Other (specify)			Shingle Style	International Style				
		Not visible	Colonial Revival	Northwest Style				
			Beaux Arts/Neoclassical	Commercial Vernacular				
	(Include detailed description in		Chicago/Commercial Style					
Integrity	Description of Physical Appearance)		American Foursquare	X Other (specify)				
	Intact	Slight Moderate Extensive	Mission Revival	Industrial Vernacular				
Changes to plan	X							
Changes to windows	N/A		Vernacular House Types					
Changes to original clad	dding x		Gable Front	Cross Gable				
Changes to interior	x		Gable Front and Wing	Pyramidal/Hipped				
Other (specify)		H H	Side Gable	Other (specify)				
- (-1))								

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Themes (check one or more of the following	ng)	
Agriculture Architecture/Landscape Architecture Arts Commerce Communications Community Planning/Development	Conservation Education Entertainment/Recreation Ethnic Heritage (specify) Health/Medicine Manufacturing/Industry Military	Politics/Government/Law Religion Science & Engineering Social Movements/Organizations Transportation X Other (specify) Cold War Era X Study Unit Sub-Theme(s) Waste Management (Liquid)
Statement of Significance		
	5 Vaults) Architect/Engineer/Builder Westinghouse Hanford Company to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places.	

The 218-E-16 Grout Vaults are one end unit of a larger facility called the Grout Processing Facility, at which liquid process wastes were mixed with grout-forming solids to form a slurry. The vaults were designed to receive the waste slurry end product, hold it as it hardened, and, when full, serve as a permanent sealed receptacle. The project concept originated in the mid-1980s, and was tested for about a year from August, 1988 through July, 1989. Although original project plans called for the construction of 43 vaults, the project was halted in the mid-1990's following the construction of the four extant vaults. Vault 101 was a different design than the other four vaults and was closed in 1994 and then filled with phosphate/sulfate waste in 1998-99. The vaults are not currently in use, and there are no plans to use them in the future.

The basic procedure, which was monitored remotely from a control room, was as follows. Liquid waste and the dry solids were fed into a grout mixer. The resulting mixed slurry was then fed into a tank equipped with a pump which delivered the slurry via carbon steel piping into the disposal vault. The grout vaults represent one important method of attempting to consolidate and control radioactive liquid wastes generated at the Hanford site. Therefore, it is the conclusion of the U.S. Department of Energy that the 218-E-16 Grout Vaults are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing property within the Hanford Site Manhattan Project and Cold War Era Historic District.

Description of Physical Appearance

The 218-E-16 Grout Vaults are located at the far eastern end of the 200 East Area, in a separately fenced rectangular area outside the original fenced perimeter for the area. There are five existing vaults, in varying stages of construction, all made of cast-in-place concrete with an interior coating of asphalt. In a completed state, the subsurface rectangular vaults measure 123.5 feet by 50.5 feet by 34 feet deep on the inside. While the vaults were capable of holding up to 1,600,000 gallons (5,300,000 liters) of liquid waste, they were expected to typically hold 1,400,000 gallons (5,300,000 liters). The vaults are capped with precast concrete panels. The panels accommodate grout distribution piping, excess water removal piping, material level monitors, and ventilation equipment. A portable instrument house equipped with monitoring devices was used to keep track of liquid, temperature, and pressure levels. The vaults are covered with approximately 30 inches of asphalt and 40 inches of earth, which serves as a radiation shield for workers and keeps out water.

Major Bibliographic References

Campbell, G.D. 1986. Functional Design Criteria 218-E-16 Grouted Waste Disposal Facilities Project B-566 (Expense Funded). SD-566-FDC-001. Richland. Washington.

United States Department of Energy. 1992. Grout Treatment Facility Dangerous Waste Permit Application. DOE/RL-88-27 Revision 2. Richland, Washington.